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The Masterkey

Vol. 51

April-June, 1977

No. 2



LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF OUR NEW LIBRARY

President C. Allan Braun is shown using the same trowel used for the cornerstone of the Southwest Museum in 1913 in laying the cornerstone on March 16, 1977 for the new Research Library he has made possible. At Mr. Braun's left is Don Grossman, construction supervisor. Standing are Mrs. Braun and Dr. Carl S. Dentzel, the Museum's director. (See Page 44) (Vanguard photograph).

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RESEARCH LIBRARY NOTES (cont. from Page 65)

Dr. Margaret F. Maxwell, associate professor in the Graduate Library School, University of Arizona, was a visiting scholar working on a biography of Arizona poet and historian Sharlot Mabridth Hall.

Keith McElroy, an art historian on the faculty of the University of New Mexico, came to examine Lummis photographs, diaries, and notebooks relative to his dissertation on the history of photography in Peru in the 19th century. Dr. William S. Willis, Jr., research associate in the Department of Anthropology, Columbia University, and Mrs. Willis returned to use the Frederick Webb Hodge correspondence again for insight into the history of anthropology in the United States. Some recent visitors whose publications are in the Library include Charles Edward Cleland, Bill Holm, and Wilbur Jacobs.

Several members of The Ruskin Art Club surprised the Librarian with a visit to present a generous check for more choice titles for The Hector Alliot Memorial Library of Archaeology which will move to a wall in the new reading room. Earlier, The Ruskin Art Club honored deceased member L. Alice Sturdy with funds which will be used for material on music because of her own contribution to music education.

Ella L. Robinson, accompanied by a niece, was another surprise visitor. Dr. Peter Spyers-Duran, new director of libraries, California State University, Long Beach, and that institution's acquisitions librarian, visited the Library to view a collection used by many Cal State Long Beach students.

Other library happenings included the good services of former library assistant Daniel J. Kelly who worked with the Librarian to prepare the foreign periodicals and serials to become an integral part of the collection when these materials are moved. Best of all recent activity was the pleasure of having a group of Choctaw Indians seated around a table with linguistic and other publications relative to their people.

Ruth M. Christensen, Librarian



Figure 1. Wooden bowl with shell inlay.

SOME CHUMASH PIECES IN THE CESSAC COLLECTION

By ROBERT F. HEIZER

FROM 1877-1879 LEON DE CESSAC, in partnership with Alphonse Pinart, carried out ethnological and archaeological explorations in California under the patronage of the Ministry of Public Instruction of France (Reichlen & Heizer 1964).

Some, but not the entirety, of Cessac's archaeological collection is in the Musée de l'Homme, Paris. I made a complete study of the collection in 1964 and photo-

graphed the whole.

Reported here, as briefly as possible, are some ethnographic pieces in the Cessac collection which can with reasonable confidence be attributed to Chumash authorship.

First is a wooden bowl (old number 2511; new number 82.30.84) which is 11 cm. high and with a maximum diameter of 15.0 cm. (Fig. 1). The orifice is 8.7 cm in diameter. The rim, set off from the body wall by a groove, is flat, 7 mm. wide. Set in drilled holes and in an asphalt mastic is a flush double row of tine-drilled shell disc beads 2 mm. in diameter. The wall of the bowl is remarkably even and is 6 mm. thick. The surface is beautifully polished and stained a dark mahogany color. The wood appears to be oak. The bowl is remarkably perfect in form and recalls the statement of Spanish explorers about wooden bowls seen among the Chumash as perfect in form "as though turned out on a lathe."

The second bowl (old number 2513; new number 82.30.85) is less well made. Smoothing scratches still show and the orifice varies from 19.8 to 20.3 cm. in diameter (Fig. 2). The rim, set off by a slight outward

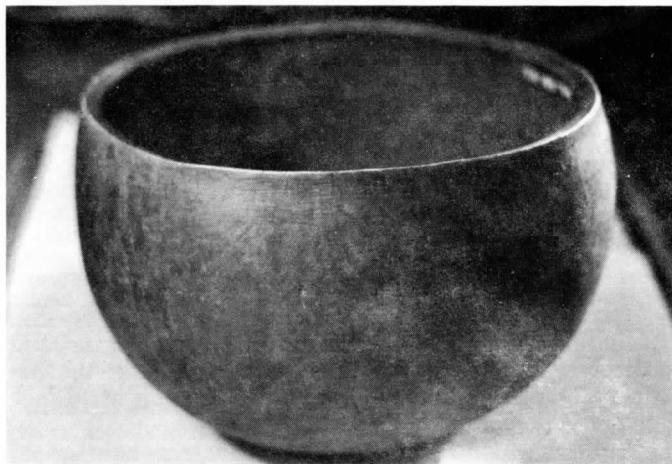


Figure 2. Wooden bowl with uneven orifice.

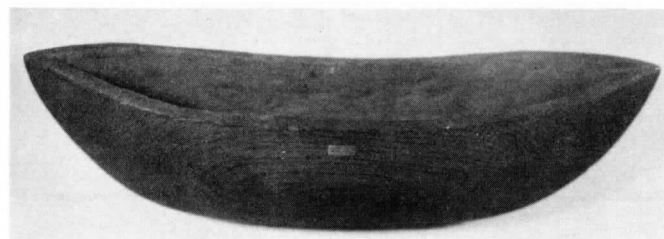


Figure 3. Redwood model canoe.

flare of the body wall, is flat and slightly beveled inward. It stands 15.0 cm. high and is 24.0 cm. in diameter. The wall thickness is 1.0 cm. This piece also appears to be made of oak and is stained a dull mahogany color both inside and outside.

Travis Hudson, of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, informs me that there is a third wooden bowl (No. 82.30.98), polished, and made of the same wood as 82.30.84 in the Cessac collection. I did not see this piece while making my study.

Since Cessac collected a number of baskets (illus-

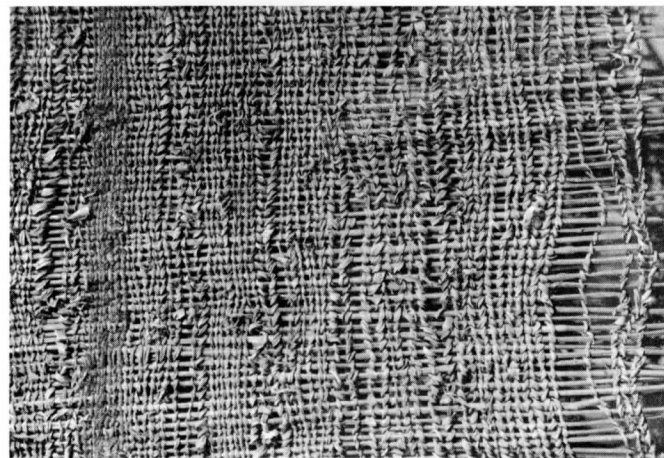


Figure 4. Bark-twined bamboo mat.

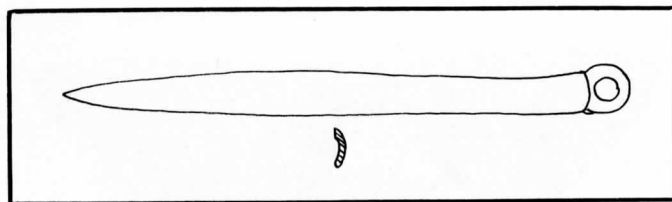


Figure 5. Bone awl with pierced end.

trated in part in Kroeber 1973) and other ethnographic items at or near Santa Barbara, and became acquainted with then surviving Chumash persons, we may suppose that he bought these from some individual(s) who held them as keepsakes or heirlooms.

There is a small redwood canoe model (old number 8599; new number 82.30.91) 7.0 cm. high, 27.0 cm. long and 7.5 cm. wide (Fig. 3). The walls are 8.0 cm. thick. Although attributed in the catalogue to San Nicolas Island, it is surely not an archaeological specimen, but clearly a modern piece made with a knife and finished with a steel file. Since it is recent it may have been acquired from a living Chumash. The catalogue provides no further information. The exterior is covered with red pigment.

A large mat (number 82.30.87) measuring 2.15 m. long and 1.15 m. wide has a stiff horizontal foundation warp of whole bamboo stems, each about 5 mm. in diameter. Down the center, running full length is a band of 7 rows of bark twining, the cord being 2-ply, right twist (Fig. 4). Many of the stiff bamboo (I do not think it is arrowcane, *Phragmites*) elements are spliced by this 7-row bark twining cordband. One half of the mat has 50 splints, the other 53. The active weft element is a thin strip of deer hide, ranging in width from 4.0 to 10.0 mm. and appears to have been cut from fresh-tanned hides with the hair on, as well as from dehaired hide(s). The effort was made, not always successfully, to have the non-haired surface out and the hair-surface in. This proves that the mat was not some sort of stiff fur blanket. The hide strip twining is done in a V pattern since each course, when it comes to the edge of the mat, is looped over the last warp stick and

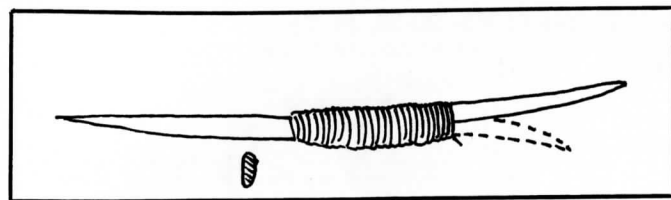


Figure 6. Incomplete bone fishhook.

carried down to the next stick, a procedure which led to the weft pitch being reversed in alternate rows. There is no finished selvage. What purpose such a stiff mat may have served is not clear. It may have been a bed "mattress." The catalogue does not identify its provenience and its attribution to the Chumash is an inference, not fact.

A bone awl (not numbered) in the collection is probably also Chumash. It has a drilled hole in the end, is highly polished from use, and each slight break in the surface contains red pigment (Fig. 5).

An incomplete composite fishhook (?) (not numbered) consists of a slightly curved, flattened and bi-pointed mammal bone with a 2-ply right twist fiber cordage wrapping. A barb (now missing) was once present, as evidenced by an empty socket under the wrapping (Fig. 6). It is also covered with red ochre.

A hafted stone digging stick weight has a short wooden handle with flattened termini (number 82.30.88.2). The handle is 33.0 cm. long and 2.8 cm. in diameter; the wood is some light-colored, fairly hard, wood which I could (or did) not identify. The "doughnut stone" weight is apparently an ancient piece, 11.5 cm. in diameter and 6.0 cm. thick, which has been rammed tight to the handle in recent times. The handle end is polished from use, so it is apparently an actual, functional specimen. It is attributed simply to "Santa Barbara" in the catalogue. It may have been used as a maul or hammer by a surviving Chumash and was among Cessac's acquisitions.

Three deer tibia whistles in the Cessac collection have been described and illustrated earlier by Elsasser

and Heizer (1963: 20-22, Pl. 7).

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BOOK REVIEWS

Emblem and State in the Classic Maya Lowlands; an Epigraphic Approach to Territorial Organization, by Joyce Marcus. xvii, 203 pp., ill., pls., bibl. Dumbarton Oaks (Trustees for Harvard University). 1976. \$13.50 (cloth).

Two major discoveries in Maya hieroglyphic research—the recognition of “emblem glyphs” as heraldic symbols of a “city” and the historical and dynastic content of the inscriptions—served the author to elucidate the political organization of the Classic Maya lowlands on a broad scale. She postulates four regional capitals in a multi-level site hierarchy, one for each quadrant of the Maya universe, which in turn was tied to a cosmological system in which particular colors were associated with the four cardinal points.

This political model is integrated in the developmental-historical continuum. Changes in the political structure, from its emergence in the early sixth century to its devolution in the early 10th century, are reflected by epigraphic-iconographic features on monuments and in population trends and settlement patterns. By combining the humanistic approach, concerned with art and iconography, with the scientific ecological approach, the author has accomplished, according to Gordon R. Willey's Foreword, an innovative and important study.

HvW

The Plains Apache, by John Upton Terrell. 244 pp., 4 maps, bibl., ind. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. New York. 1975. \$7.95 (cloth).

The Plains Apache is actually a history with a concentrated focus, rather than a diffuse one, in that it centers on the Spanish period of contact with the Apaches of the Plains. There is in addition a lengthy prelude giving an overview of pre-contact Apache culture in order to establish the context for the historical period which was to follow. While much of this earlier section is overly speculative and subjective, the historical section is more safely grounded in historical data.

RRK

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